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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 March 2008*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-55* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-55* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *22 October 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This communication is responsive to the communication received on 07/09/2008.

2.   Claims 1-55 are pending.

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last

Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

3.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-55 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

4.   A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this

application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set

forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action

has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on

01/02/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1.   Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2.   Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3.   Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4.   Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

7.   **Claims 1-3, 5,11-13, 15-19,21,27-29,31-33,37-39,41,45-47,49-53,14,30,40,48,55**

are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baldwin (PG PUB

200310149746) in view of Araujo et al. (US Patent 6,118,785).

With regard to claim 1, Baldwin discloses having a system for generating an

enhanced data, Baldwin discloses having a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services

(Title). comprising: an input interface that receives data associated with a modern-

based data session established via at least one circuit-switched network communicating

with at least one asymmetric-routing asymmetrically routed data network that is

capable of facilitating a transfer over the at least one asymmetric-routing network of

data packets that are encapsulated in a tunneling-protocol and that are associated with

the modem-based data session and based on a destination address associated with the

tunneling-protocol-encapsulated data packets; at least one enhancement cluster for processing the encapsulated data packets that enhances a connection from a source to a destination network; **Baldwin et al. discloses that the subscribers dial into the access node over the public telephone network using a modem and standard dial-up networking software on their computer('modem based data session"). Prior to placing the call the subscriber enters a valid userid/password into dial-up networking window. When a subscriber dials the ensobox telephone number, the call is routed to one of the modem ports on the Remote Access Server ("input interface", page 5 paragraph 153 line 1-8). Baldwin further discloses that the ensobox (" enhancement cluster") provides dial-up access to the Internet (page 3 paragraph 113 line 1-2) and that the core node within the ensobox (" enhancement cluster") is the "middle man" between the Internet and the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN, paragraph 137 line 1-7). It is inferred that the communication between a subscriber that is using the telephone access (e.g. PSTN) for dial-up to interfacing with the Internet which is an asymmetric network. Baldwin further discloses PPP(point to point) sessions transmitting over serial lines ("facilitating a transfer of encapsulated data packets, page 8 paragraph 23). It is known in the art PPP frames are encapsulated in a lower layer protocol. In addition, Baldwin discloses the ensobox processing data within PPP session from a PSTN ("source network") to the Internet ("destination network");** and at least one virtual point-to-point connection for communicating the encapsulated tunnel-protocol-encapsulated data packets over at least one communications path traversing

the at least one asymmetric- routing data network and operable to convey data-types

that utilize a point-to-point connection , wherein the at least one communications path

couples the input interface to the at least one enhancement cluster based on the

destination address, (**Baldwin discloses having a PPP session interpreted as a**

"point-to-point connection" within a network that comprise of a PSTN and the

Internet interpreted as a "asymmetric-routing data network" , see fig. 2-4 and

page 8 paragraph 223). It is known in the art the packets are encapsulated in a

PPP connection. Baldwin further discloses having a plurality of communication

paths coupled to remote access servers to the ensobox (fig. 2-4).

However, Baldwin does not explicitly disclose operable to send using a tunneling

protocol for delivery via one or more virtual point-to-point connections, (**Araujo et al.**

discloses having a point-to-point protocol with a signaling channel (title)a dn

also having a enhanced PPP (point to point protocol) whereby transmitting data

within a VC virtual circuit to ISP Remote Access Server (RAS) , see column 9 line

12-20) and encapsulation for PP data packets sent between two L2TP (layer 2

tunnel protocol) endpoints , see column 9 line 28-30 and fig. 1); wherein the at

least one virtual point-to-point connection emulates a dedicated connection path

connecting the input interface to the at least one enhancement cluster,(**Araujo et al.**

discloses having a PPP communication session transmitting data over a VC (

virtual connection) to the RAS interpreted as a "remote access server" and each

PPP data belonging to a particular session from a particular CPE is mapped one-

to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel, see column 9 line 9-46). It is inferred the PPP

session is a dedicated session is mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a ensobox (enhancement cluster) as taught by

Balwin transporting data L2TP (layer 2 tunnel protocol) endpoints as taught by Araujo

et al. providing a more managed flow of data through the network;.

With regard to claim 2, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

system recited in claim 1. wherein the input interface comprises a set of remote access

servers,**(Baldwin et al. discloses having a ensoBox which includes Remote**

access servers (page 9 paragraph 280 and page 10 line 1).

With regard to claim 3, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

system recited in claim 1. However, Baldwin does not disclose having encapsulated

data packets are sent using a tunneling protocol comprising a Layer 2 tunneling protocol

wherein the at least one tunnel comprises a Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol tunnel. **Araujo**

et al. discloses having L2TP (Layer 2 tunneling protocol, column 9 line 27).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services.(Title) as taught by Baldwin et all utilizing a layer 2 tunnel protocol (L2TP) as taught by Araujo et al. to provide a more secure technique to access the communication network.

With regard to claim 5, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the system recited in claim 1. Wherein the at least one enhancement cluster comprises a set of load balancers, **Baldwin et al discloses having ensoBox interpreted as a "enhancement cluster" with a load balancer.**

Baldwin discloses the claimed invention except for additional load balancer. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a additional load balancer to efficiently balance the load of the servers, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working part of a device involves only routine skill in the art. St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8. See MPEP 2144.04 section VI B .

With regard to claim 11, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the system recited in claim 1. wherein processing the data packets wherein the enhancement of the data session comprises at least one of applying compression, applying decompression, performing caching, applying optimization, and applying security to the data session,(**Baldwin discloses that the Access node within the ensoBox interpreted as a "enhancement cluster" contains a cache engine**

("performing caching", page 5 paragraph 144 and 145 line 1-3). It is inferred that

packet are cached.

With regard to claim 12, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the system recited in claim 1. wherein the destination network comprises the

Internet,(Baldwin discloses in fig.3 that the destination network is the Internet).

With regard to claim 13, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the system recited in claim 1. Wherein the data session originates as a point-to-point

session,(Baldwin disclose having point-to-point protocol (PPP) sessions (page 8

paragraph 223 line 1-5).

With regard to claim 15, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the system recited in claim 1. Wherein access to the enhancement cluster is

discriminated by at least a domain name, (Baldwin et al. disclose that the ensoBox

supports primary domain name service (DNS) for access to locally stored

ensoServices and secondary domain name service (DNS) for web browsing (

page 8 paragraph 234 line 1-6).

With regard to claim 16, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the system recited in claim 1. A system according to claim 1, further comprising

interface to an authentication platform, the authentication platform authenticating the

data session for to the access enhancement cluster (see **page 8 paragraph 228 and**

229 line 1-11 , Baldwin discloses that the ensoBox uses a RADIUS server (Remote

Authentication Dial-In User Service) to perform AAA functions (authentication,

authorization, accounting).

With regard to claim 17, Baldwin discloses having One or more computer-

storage media having computer-executable instructions embodied thereon for

performing a method of enhancing a data connection from a source to a destination

network, the method comprising: receiving at an least one remote access server data

associated with a modem-based data session established via at least one circuit-

switched network communicating with at least one data network that facilitates

asymmetric data routing; encapsulating at the at least one remote access server

packets of the data to be sent in a tunneling protocol for delivery via one or more virtual

point-to-point connections, **Baldwin et al. discloses that the subscribers dial into the**

access node over the public telephone network using a modem and standard

dial-up networking software on their computer('modem based data session").

Prior to placing the call the subscriber enters a valid userid/password into dial-up

networking window. When a subscriber dials the ensobox telephone number, the

call is routed to one of the modem ports on the Remote Access Server ("input

interface", page 5 paragraph 153 line 1-8). Baldwin further discloses that the

ensobox (" enhancement cluster") provides dial-up access to the Internet (page 3

paragraph 113 line 1-2)... and that the core node within the ensobox ("

nhancement cluster") is the "middle man" between the Internet and the Public

Switched Telephone Network (PSTN, paragraph 137 line 1-7). It is inferred that the

communication between a subscriber that is using the telephone access (e.g.

PSTN) for dial-up to interfacing with the Internet which is an asymmetric

network; communicating the tunneling-protocol- encapsulated data packets via at least

one virtual point- to-point connection over at least one communications path traversing

the at least one data network and operable to convey data-types that utilize a point-

point connection, wherein the at least one communications path couples at least one

remote access server to at least one enhancement cluster based on a destination

address associated with the tunneling protocol-encapsulated data packets, receiving

and processing the tunnel-protocol- encapsulated data packets in the at least one

enhancement cluster to enhance the data connection, **Baldwin discloses having a**

PPP session ("point-to-point connection") within a network that comprise of a

PSTN and the Internet ("asymmetric-routing data network" fig. 2-4 and page 8

paragraph 223). It is known in the art the packets are encapsulated in a PPP

connection. Baldwin further discloses having a plurality of communication paths

coupled to remote access servers ("input interface") to the ensobox (fig. 2-4).

However, Baldwin does not explicitly discloses wherein the at least one virtual point-to-

point connection emulates a dedicated connection path connecting the input interface to

the at least one enhancement cluster,**(Araujo et al. discloses having a PPP**

communication session transmitting data over a VC (virtual connection) to the

RAS ("remote access server")and each PPP data belonging to a particular

session from a particular CPE is mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel(

column 9 line 9-46). It is inferred the PPP session is a dedicated session is

mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention was made to have a PPP session ("point-to-point connection")

as taught by Baldwin providing a particular session from a particular CPE that is

mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel as taught by Araujo et al. providing a

more secure and managed data flow through the network.

With regard to claim 18, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

media recited in claim 17. wherein the step of receiving comprises receiving the data

associated with a modem- based data session in the at least one remote access server.

Baldwin discloses receiving modem based data to a remote access server, **(see fig. 2-**

4).

With regard to claim 19, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

media recited in claim 17. wherein the tunneling protocol comprises at lest one of a

Laver 2 tunneling protocol and a Layer 3 tunneling protocol. However, Baldwin does not

disclose having encapsulated data packets are sent using a tunneling protocol comprising a Layer 2 tunneling protocol wherein the at/east one tunnel comprises a Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol tunnel, (**Araujo et al. discloses having L2TP (Layer 2 tunneling protocol, seecolumn 9 line 27).**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title) as taught by Baldwin et al. utilizing a layer 2 tunnel protocol (L2TP) as taught by Araujo et al. to provide a more secure technique to access the communication network.

With regard to claim 21, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the media recited in claim 17. Wherein the at least one enhancement cluster comprises a set of load balancers, (**Baldwin et al discloses having ensoBox ("enhancement cluster") with a load balancer.**

Baldwin discloses the claimed invention except for additional load balancer. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a additional load balancer to efficiently balance the load of the servers, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working part of a device involves only routine skill in the art. St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8. See MPEP 2144.04 section VI B.

With regard to claim 27, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the media recited in claim 17. wherein the processing comprises at least one of applying compression, applying decompression, performing caching, applying optimization, and applying security to the data session. **Baldwin discloses that the Access node within the ensoBox contains a cache engine, see page 5 paragraph 144 and 145 line 1-3).**

With regard to claim 28, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the media recited in claim 17. wherein the destination network comprises the Internet. **Baldwin discloses in fig.3 that the destination network is the Internet.**

With regard to claim 29, in combination Baldwin and Ararujo et al. teaches the media recited in claim 17. wherein the data session originates as a point-to-point session, **(Baldwin disclose having point-to-point protocol (PPP) sessions (page 8 paragraph 223 line 1-5).**

With regard to claim 31, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the media recited in claim 17.Further comprising discriminating the access to the enhancement cluster by at least a domain name, **(Baldwin et al. disclose that the ensoBox supports primary domain name service (DNS) for access to locally**

stored ensoServices and secondary domain name service (DNS) for web

browsing (page 8 paragraph 234 line 1-6).

With regard to claim 32, in combination Baldwin and Ararujo et al. teaches the

media recited in claim 17. Further comprising authenticating the data session for access

to the enhancement cluster, **(see page 8 paragraph 228 and 229 line 1-11, Baldwin**

disclose that the ensoBox uses a RADIUS server (Remote Authentication Dial-In

User Service) to perform AAA functions (authentication, authorization,

accounting).

With regard to claim 33, Baldwin discloses having a system for generating an

enhanced data connection, comprising: input interface means for receiving data

associated with a modem- based data session established via at least one circuit-

switched network communicating with at least one data network that facilitates

asymmetric data routing; encapsulation means for encapsulating in a tunneling protocol

data packets, of the data associated with a modem-based data session, operable for

sending over the data network using the tunneling protocol means for delivery via one

or more virtual point-to-point connections based on a destination address associated

with the tunneling-protocol-encapsulated data packets; at least one enhancement-

cluster means for receiving and processing the tunneling-protocol-encapsulated data

packets to enhance a connection from a source to a destination network; **Baldwin**

discloses having a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables

an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title). Baldwin et al.

further discloses that the subscribers dial into the access node over the public

telephone network using a modem and standard dial-up networking software on

their computer('modem based data session"). Prior to placing the call the

subscriber enters a valid userid/password into dial-up networking window. When

a subscriber dials the ensobox telephone number, the call is routed to one of the

modem ports on the Remote Access Server ("input interface", page 5 paragraph

153 line 1-8). Baldwin further discloses that the ensobox (" enhancement cluster")

provides dial-up access to the Internet (page 3 paragraph 113 line 1-2) and that

the core node within the ensobox (" enhancement cluster") is the "middle man"

between the Internet and the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN,

paragraph 137 line 1-7). It is inferred that the communication between a

subscriber that is using the telephone access (e.g. PSTN) for dial-up to

interfacing with the Internet which is an asymmetric network. Baldwin further

discloses PPP(point to point) sessions transmitting over serial lines ("facilitating

a transfer of encapsulated data packets, page 8 paragraph 23). It is known in the

art PPP frames are encapsulated in a lower layer protocol. In addition, Baldwin

discloses the ensobox processing data within PPP session from a PSTN ("source

network") to the Internet ("destination network"); and at least one virtual point-to-

point connecting means for communicating the tunneling-protocol encapsulated data

packets over at least one communications path traversing the at least one data network

and operable to convey data-types that utilize a point-to-point connection, wherein the

at least one communications path couples the input interface to the at least one

enhancement cluster based on the destination address, **(Baldwin discloses having a**

PPP session ("point-to-point connection") within a network that comprise of a

PSTN and the Internet ("asymmetric-routing data network" fig. 2-4 and page 8

paragraph 223). It is known in the art the packets are encapsulated in a PPP

connection. Baldwin further discloses having a plurality of communication paths

coupled to remote access servers ("input interface") to the ensobox (fig. 2-4).

However, Baldwin does not explicitly disclose operable to send using a tunneling

protocol for delivery via one or more virtual connections,**(Araujo et al. discloses**

having a point-to-point protocol with a signaling channel (title) and also having a

enhanced PPP (point to point protocol) whereby transmitting data within a VC

virtual circuit to ISP Remote Access Server(RAS(column 9 line 12- 20) and the

encapsulation for PP data packets sent between two L2TP (layer 2 tunnel

protocol) endpoints (column 9 line 28-30 and fig. 1); wherein the at least one virtual

point-to-point connection emulates a dedicated connection path connecting the input

interface to the at least one enhancement cluster,**(Araujo et al. discloses having a**

PPP communication session transmitting data over a VC (virtual connection) to

the RAS ("remote access server").., each PPP data belonging to a particular

session from a particular CPE is mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel,

see column 9 line 9-46). It is inferred the PPP session is a dedicated session is

mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a ensobox (enhancement cluster) as taught by

 Balwin transporting data L2TP (layer 2 tunnel protocol) endpoints as taught by Araujo

et al. providing a more managed flow of data through the network.

With regard to claim 37, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

system recited in claim 33. wherein the means for processing the data packets wherein

the enhancement of the data session comprises at least one of applying compression,

applying decompression, performing caching, applying optimization, and applying

security to the data session, **(Baldwin discloses that the Access node within the**

ensoBox ("enhancement cluster") contains a cache engine ("performing

caching", page 5 paragraph 144 and 145 line 1-3). It is inferred that packet are

cached.

With regard to claim 38, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the system recited in claim 33. wherein the destination network comprises the Internet.

Baldwin discloses in fig.3 that the destination network is the Internet.

With regard to claim 39, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the system recited in claim 33. whereto the data session originates as a point-to-point

session. **Baldwin disclose having point-to-point protocol (PPP) sessions (page 8**

paragraph 223 line 1-5).

With regard to claim 41, Baldwin discloses having an enhanced data session,

the enhanced data session being generated by a method comprising: receiving at an at

least one remote access server data associated with a modem-based data session

established via at least a circuit-switched network communicating with at least one

asymmetrically-routed routed data network; **Baldwin discloses having a Ensobox an**

Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full

range of Internet services ("asymmetric-routed data network", Title); encapsulating

at the at least one remote access server packets of the data to be sent in a tunneling

protocol for delivery via one or more virtual connections; communicating the tunneling-

protocol-encapsulated data packets via at least one virtual point- to-point connection

over at least one communications path operable to coinvey data-types that ultize a

point connection and traversing the at least one data network that facilitates asymmetric

data routing, wherein the at least one communications path couples the at least one

remote access server to at least one enhancement cluster based on a destination

address associated with the tunneling-protocol-encapsulated data packets, **(Baldwin**

discloses having a PPP session ("point-to- point connection") within a network

that comprise of a PSTN and the Internet ("asymmetric-routing data ne,twork" fig.
2-4 and page 8 paragraph 223). It is known in the art the packets are encapsulated
in a PPP connection. Baldwin further discloses having a plurality of
communication paths coupled to remote access servers ("input interface") to the
ensobox (fig. 2-4); receiving and processing the tunneling-protocol- encapsulated
data packets to generate an enhanced session in the at least one enhancement cluster,
the enhanced session connecting to a destination network, (**Baldwin discloses PPP(
point to point) sessions transmitting over serial lines ("facilitating a transfer of
encapsulated data packets, page 8 paragraph 23). It is known in the art PPP
frames are encapsulated in a lower layer protocol. In addition, Baldwin discloses
the ensobox processing data within PPP session from a PSTN ("source network")
to the Internet ("destination network").**

However, Baldwin does not explicitly discloses wherein the at least one virtual
point-to-point connection emulates a dedicated point-to-point connection path
connecting the input interface to the at least one enhancement cluster, **(Araujo et al.
discloses having a PPP communication session transmitting data over a VC (
virtual connection) to the RAS ("remote access server").., each PPP data
belonging to a particular session from a particular CPE is mapped one-to-one to a
particular L2TP Tunnel(column 9 line 9-46). It is inferred the PPP session is a
dedicated session is mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel.**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the
time of the invention was made to have a PPP session ("point-to-point connection") as
taught by Baldwin providing a particular session from a particular CPE that is mapped
one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel as taught by Araujo et al. providing a more
secure and managed data flow through the network.

With regard to claim 45, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches
the enhanced data session recited in claim 41. Wherein the processing comprises at
least one of applying compression, applying decompression, performing caching,
applying optimization, and applying security to the data session,**(Baldwin discloses
that the Access node within the ensoBox contains a cache engine (page 5
paragraph 144 and 145 line 1-3).**

With regard to claim 46, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et alo teaches
the enhanced data session recited in, claim 41. Wherein the destination network
comprises the Internet, **(Baldwin discloses in fig.3 that the destination network is
the Internet.**

With regard to claim 47, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches
the enhanced data session recited in claim 41. Wherein the data session originates as a
point-to-point session, **(Baldwin disclose having point-to-point protocol (PPP)**

sessions (page 8 paragraph 223 line 1-5).

With regard to claim 49, Baldwin discloses having one or more computer-

storage media having computer-executable instructions embodied thereon for

performing a method of enhancing a data connection from a source to a destination

network, the method comprising receiving at an least one remote access server data

packets that form a part of a modem- based data session,(**Baldwin discloses data**

connection from a PSTN ("source network") to the Internet network ("destination

network", fig. 2-4); encapsulating at the least one remote access server the data

packets to be sent in a tunneling protocol for delivery via one or more virtual

connections: communicating the tunneling-protocol encapsulated data packets via at

least one virtual point- to-point connection over a communications path traversing an

asymmetric data network and operable to convey data-types that utilize a point-to-point

connection , wherein the at least one communications path couples the at least one

remote access server to at least one enhancement cluster based on destination

address associated with the tunneling protocol encapsulated data packets , and

receiving and processing the tunneling-protocol encapsulated data packets in the at

least one enhancement cluster to enhance the data connection; **Baldwin discloses**

having a PPP session ("point-to-point connection") within a network that

comprise of a PSTN and the Internet ("asymmetric-routing data network" fig. 2-4

and page 8 paragraph 223). It is known in the art the packets are encapsulated in

a PPP connection. Baldwin further discloses having a plurality of communication

paths coupled to remote access servers ("input interface") to the ensobox (fig. 2-4).

However, Baldwin does not explicitly discloses wherein the at least one virtual point-to-point connection emulates a dedicated connection path connecting the input interface to the at least one enhancement cluster,**(Araujo et al. discloses having a PPP communication session transmitting data over a VC (virtual connection) to the RAS ("remote access server") and each PPP data belonging to a particular session from a particular CPE is mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel, see column 9 line 9-46). It is inferred the PPP session is a dedicated session is mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel.**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a PPP session ("point-to-point connection") as taught by Baldwin providing a particular session from a particular CPE that is mapped one-to-one to a particular L2TP Tunnel as taught by Araujo et al. providing a more secure and managed data flow through the network.

With regard to claim 50,in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the media recited in claim 49. wherein the processing comprises at least one of applying compression, applying decompression, performing caching, applying optimization, and applying security to the data session, **(Baldwin discloses that the Access node**

within the ensoBox contains a cache engine (page 5 paragraph 144 and 145 line

1-3).

With regard to claim 51, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

media recited in claim 49. wherein the destination network comprises the Internet,**(**

Baldwin discloses in fig.3 that the destination network is the Internet.

With regard to claim 52, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

media recited in claim 49. wherein the data session originates as a point-to-point

session. **Baldwin disclose having point-to-point protocol (PPP) sessions (page 8**

paragraph 223 line 1-5).

With regard to claim 53, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

media recited in claim 49. However, Baldwin does not disclose having encapsulated

data packets are sent using a tunneling protocol comprising a Layer 2 tunneling protocol

wherein the at least one tunnel comprises a Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol tunnel,**(Araujo**

et al. discloses having L2TP (Layer 2 tunneling protocol, column 9 line 27).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full'range of Internet services (Title)

as taught by Baldwin et al. utilizing a layer 2 tunnel protocol (L2TP) as taught by Araujo

et al. to provide a more secure technique to access the communication network.

With regard to claim 14, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the system recited in claim 1. wherein access to the enhancement cluster is granted

based on one or more of a password, certificate, and cookie,**(Baldwin discloses**

having users dialing into the ensobox (" enhancement cluster") via access node

using a userid/password, see page 5 paragraph 153).

With regard to claim 30, in combination Baldwin and Ararujo et al. teaches the

media recited in claim 17. further comprising discriminating access to the enhancement

cluster based on at least one of a password, certificate, and cookie,**(Baldwin**

discloses having users dialing into the ensobox (" enhancement cluster") via

access node using a userid/password (page 5 paragraph 153).

With regard to claim 40, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

system recited in claim 33. wherein access to the enhancement cluster means is

granted based on one or more of a password, certificate, cookie,**(Baldwin discloses**

having users dialing into the ensobox (" enhancement cluster") via access node

using a userid/password (page 5 paragraph 153).

With regard to claim 48, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the enhanced data session recited in claim 41 .wherein access to the enhancement

cluster is granted based on one or more of a password, certificate, cookie,(**Baldwin**

discloses having users dialing into the ensobox (" enhancement cluster") via

access node using a userid/password, see page 5 paragraph 153).

With regard to claim 55, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

media recited in claim 49. wherein at least two of the enhancement platforms of the set

of distributed enhancement platforms are hosted at separate locations,(**Baldwin**

discloses having users dialing into the ensobox (" enhancement cluster") via

access

node using a userid/password, see page 5 paragraph 153).

8.   **Claims 4,7,20 and 23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Baldwin (PG PUB 2003/0149746) and Araujo et al. (US Patent

6,118,785) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Lin (Us patent

7,117,530).

With regard to claim 4, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the

system recited in claim 1. wherein the at least one virtual point-to-point connection

Baldwin discloses having a point-to-point (PPP) connection (page 8 paragraph

223). However, Baldwin et al does not disclose having at least one tunnel comprises a

plurality of tunnels,**(Lin discloses having a scalable and reliable VPN tunnel**

implantation. Lin further discloses as the tunnel client 204 attempts to establish a

tunnel with a tunnel server it sends a tunnel establishment request to the tunnel

designator 202 (column 2 line 45-53).oothe system is 200 is in a hybrid

structural/functional manner and the tunnels are IPSEC/Firewall protected as

seen in fig.2 (column 2 line 54-62). It is inferred that the tunnel designator 202

establishes new tunnels as requested within the IPSEC/Firewall protected tunnel

path.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title)

as taught by Baldwin et al. with a tunnel designator that establishes tunnels within a

IPSEC/Firewall protected tunnel path as taught by Lin to transport data in more secure

and reliable path.

With regard to claim 7, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the system recited in claim 1. Wherein the at least one enhancement cluster Baldwin

discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services

(Title). However, Baldwin does not discloses having tunnel servers. **Lin discloses**

having a VPN (virtual private network) tunnel implementation with a tunnel server

farm 206 (fig. 2).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services

(Title)as taught by Baldwin et al. with a tunnel server farm 206 as taught by Lin to

provide high speed secure services during transmission.

With regard to claim 20, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the

media recited in claim 17. wherein the at least one virtual point-to-point connection

comprises a plurality of virtual point-to-point connections,(**Baldwin discloses having a**

point-to-point (PPP) connection (page 8 paragraph 223).

However, Baldwin et al does not disclose having at least one tunnel comprises a

plurality of tunnels. Lin discloses having a scalable and reliable VPN tunnel

implementation. **Lin further discloses as the tunnel client 204 attempts to establish**

a tunnel with a tunnel server it sends a tunnel establishment request to the tunnel

designator 202 , see column 2 line 45-53) and the system is 200 is in a hybrid

structural/functional manner and the tunnels are IPSEC/Firewall protected as

seen in fig.2 , see column 2 line 54-62). It is inferred that the tunnel designator 202

establishes new tunnels as requested within the IPSEC/Firewall protected tunnel path.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title) as taught by Baldwinet al. with a tunnel designator that establishes tunnels within a IPSEC/Firewall protected tunnel path as taught by Lin to transport data in more secure and reliable path.

With regard to claim 23, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the media recited in claim 17. Wherein the at least one enhancement cluster comprises a set of tunnel network servers,(Baldwin discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title). However, Baldwin does not discloses having tunnel servers, **(Lin discloses having a VPN (virtual private network) tunnel implementation with a tunnel server farm 206 (fig. 2).**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title)

as taught by Baldwin et al. with a tunnel server farm 206 as taught by Lin to provide

high speed security services to secure data in transit.

9.   **Claims 6,22,34 and 42** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Baldwin et al. (PG PUB 2003/0149746 A1) and Araujo et al. (PG

PUB 2003/0163577 A1) as applied to claim 1 and 17 above, and further in view of

Arrow (US Patent 6,226,751).

        With regard to claim 6, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the system recited in claim 1. Wherein the at least one enhancement cluster comprises

a set of compression servers. **Baldwin et al discloses having ensoBox**

("enhancement cluster").

        However, Baldwin doe not explicitly disclose having set of compression servers.

Arrow et al. discloses having a VPN unit (virtual private network unit,

"enhancement cluster") with a compression-decompression unit 732 (column 10

line 44- 48).

        In combination Baldwin et al., Araujo et al. and Arrow discloses the claimed

invention except for an additional compression/decompression unit 732 ("compression

server") as taught by Arrow. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to have additional

compression/decompression unit 732 ("compression server") to handle the large

volume of dial-up Internet access traffic, since it has been held that mere duplication of

the essential working part of a device involves only routine skill in the art. St. Regis

Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8. See MPEP 2144.04 section VI B.

With regard to claim 22, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the media recited in claim 17. However, Baldwin doe not explicitly disclose, having set

of compression servers, **(Arrow et al. discloses having a VPN unit (virtual private**

network unit, "enhancement cluster') with a compression-decompression unit 732

(column 10 line 44- 48).

In combination Baldwin et al., Araujo et al. and Arrow discloses the claimed

invention except for an additional compression/decompression unit 732 ("compression

server') as taught by Arrow. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to have additional

compression/decompression unit 732 ("compression server') to handle the large volume

of dial-up Internet access traffic, since it has been held that mere duplication of the

essential working part of a device involves only routine skill in the art. St. Regis Paper

Co. v. Bemis Co,, 193 USPQ 8. See MPEP 2144.04 section VI B.

With regard to claim 34, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the system recited in claim 33. However, Baldwin doe not explicitly disclose having set of compression servers,(**Arrow et al. discloses having a VPN unit (virtual private network unit, "enhancement cluster") with a compression-decompression unit 732 , see column 10 line 44-48).**

In combination Baldwin et al., Araujo et al. and Arrow discloses the claimed invention except for an additional compression/decompression unit 732 ("compression server") as taught by Arrow. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have additional compression/decompression unit 732 ("compression server") to handle the large volume of dial-up Internet access traffic, since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working part of a device involves only routine skill in the art. St. Regis PaperCo. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8. See MPEP 2144. 04 seclJon VI B.

With regard to claim 42, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the enhanced data session recited in claim 41. However, Baldwin doe not explicitly disclose having set of compression servers,(**Arrow et al. discloses having a VPN unit (virtual private network unit, "enhancement cluster") with a compression-decompression unit 732, see column 10 line 44-48).**

In combination Baldwin et al., Araujo et al. and Arrow discloses the claimed

invention except for an additional compression/decompression unit 732 ("compression

server") as taught by Arrow. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in

the art at the time the invention was made to have additional

compression/decompression unit 732 ("compression server") to handle the large

volume of dial-up Internet access traffic, since it has been held that mere duplication of

the essential working part of a device involves only routine skill in the art. St. Regis

Paper Co. v. Bemis Co., 193 USPQ 8. See MPEP 2144.04 seclJon VI B.

10.   **Claims 8-10, 24-26, 35,36,43 and 44** are rejected under 35 U SC 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Baldwin et al (PG PUB 200310149746 A1) and Araujo et al.

(US Patent 6,118,785) as applied to claim 1, 17, 33, and 41 above, and further in view

of Baldwin (PG PUB 2003/0078996 A1).

        With regard to claim 8, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches '

the system recited in claim 1. Wherein the at least one enhancement cluster, **(Baldwin**

discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") an Internet Service

Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of

Internet services (Title).

        However, Baldwin does not discloses having a set of distributed enhancement

platforms, **(Baldwin'996 discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster")**

clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling the creation of scalable, robust, and industrial strength internet services providers appliance (Title). Baldwin further discloses having a Clustered services architecture (CSA) utilizing a enterprise platform, the Clustered services architecture (CSA) approach integrates the breed hardware and software to provide an architecture capable of delivering Internet services in a reliable manner, see page 3 paragraph 47 line 1- 5). It is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered services architecture provides individual platform for different service providers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title) as taught by Baldwin et al. with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin (200310078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider independently.

With regard to claim 9, in combination Baldwin et al: and Araujo et al. teaches the system recited in claim 8. However, Baldwin does not discloses having a set of distributed enhancement platforms,**(Baldwin'996 discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling the creation of scalable, robust, and industrial strength internet services providers appliance (Title). Baldwin further discloses having a Clustered services**

architecture (CSA) utilizing a enterprise platform and the Clustered services architecture (CSA) approach integrates the breed hardware and software to provide an architecture capable of delivering Internet services in a reliable Manner, see page 3 paragraph 47 line 1-5). It is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered services architecture provides individual platform for different service providers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title) as taught by Baldwin et al. with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin (2003/0078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider independently.

With regard to claim 10, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the system recited in Claim 9. However, Baldwin does not discloses having at least two of the set of distributed enhancement platforms are hosted at separate locations. **Baldwin'996 discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling the creation of scalable, robust, and industrial strength internet services providers appliance (Title). It is obvious that the Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") clustered services architecture is a autonomous therefore it can be hosted in a different locations.**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title)

as taught by Baldwin et al. with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin

(200310078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider

independently.

With regard to claim 24, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the media recited in claim 17. Wherein the at least one enhancement cluster,(**Baldwin**

discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") an Internet Service

Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of

Internet services , see Title).

However, Baldwin does not discloses having a set of distributed enhancement

platforms,(**Baldwin'996 discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster")**

clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling the creation of scalable,

robust, and industrial strength internet services providers appliance (Title).

Baldwin further discloses having a Clustered services architecture (CSA) utilizing

a enterprise platform and the Clustered services architecture (CSA) approach

integrates the breed hardware and software to provide an architecture capable of

delivering Internet services in a reliable manner (page 3 paragraph 47 line 1-5). It

is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered services architecture provides individual

platform for different service providers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title) as taught by Baldwin et al. with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin (200310078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider independently.

With regard to claim 25, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the media recited in claim 17. However, Baldwin does not discloses having a set of distributed enhancement platforms. **Baldwin'996 discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling the creation of scalable, robust, and industrial strength internet services providers appliance (Title). Baldwin further discloses having a Clustered services architecture (CSA) utilizing a enterprise platform and the Clustered services architecture (CSA) approach integrates the breed hardware and software to provide an architecture capable of delivering Internet services in a reliable manner (page 3 paragraph 47 line 1-5). It is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered services architecture provides individual platform for different service providers.**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title)

as taught by Baldwin et alo with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin

(200310078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider

independently.

With regard to claim 26, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches

the media recited in claim 25. However, Baldwin does not discloses having a set of

distributed enhancement platforms,(**Baldwin'996 discloses having a Ensobox (**

"enhancement cluster") clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling

the creation of scalable, robust, and industrial strength internet services

providers appliance (Title). Baldwin further discloses having a Clustered services

architecture (CSA) utilizing a enterprise platform and the clustered services

architecture (CSA) approach integrates the breed hardware and software to

provide an architecture capable of delivering Internet services in a reliable

manner (page 3 paragraph 47 line 1-5). It is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered

services architecture provides individual platform for different service providers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title)

as taught by Baldwin et al. with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin

(200310078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider

independently.

With regard to claim 35, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the

system recited in claim 33. However, Baldwin does not disclose having a set of

distributed enhancement platforms,(**Baldwin'996 discloses having a Ensobox (**

"enhancement cluster") clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling

the creation of scalable, robust, and industrial strength internet services

providers appliance (Title). Baldwin further discloses having a Clustered services

architecture (CSA) utilizing a enterprise platform and the Clustered services

architecture (CSA) approach integrates the breed hardware and software to

provide an architecture capable of delivering Internet services in a reliable

manner (page 3 paragraph 47 line 1-5). It is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered

services architecture provides individual platform for different service providers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary, skill in the art at

the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title)

as taught by Baldwin et al. with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin

(2003/0078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider independently.

With regard to claim 36, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the

system recited in claim 33. However, Baldwin does not disclose having a set of

distributed enhancement platforms means are operated by separate access providers.

Baldwin '996 discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") clustered

services architecture: techniques for enabling the creation of scalable, robust,

and industrial strength internet services providers appliance (Title). Baldwin

further discloses having a Clustered services architecture (CSA) utilizing a

enterprise platform and the Clustered services architecture (CSA) approach

integrates the breed hardware and software to provide an architecture capable of

delivering Internet services in a reliable manner (page 3 paragraph 47 line 1-5). It

is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered services architecture provides individual

platform for different service providers.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider

appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title)

as taught by Baldwin et ai. with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin

(2003/0078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider independently.

With regard to claim 43, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the enhanced data session recited in claim 41. Wherein the at least one enhancement clusters,(**Baldwin discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title).**

However, Baldwin does not discloses having a set of distributed enhancement platforms, **(Baldwin ' 996 discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling the creation of scalable, robust, and industrial strength internet services providers appliance (Title). Baldwin further discloses having a Clustered services architecture (CSA) utilizing a enterprise platform and the Clustered services architecture (CSA) approach integrates the breed hardware and software to provide an architecture capable of delivering Internet services in a reliable manner (page 3 paragraph 47 line 1-5). It is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered services architecture provides individual platform for different service providers.**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title) as taught by Baldwin et al. with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin (200310078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider

independently.

With regard to claim 44, in combination Baldwin et al. and Araujo et al. teaches the enhanced data session recited in claim 43. However, Baldwin does not disclose having a set of distributed enhancement platforms are operated by separate access providers. **Baldwin (2003/0078996 A1) discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling the creation of scalable, robust, and industrial strength internet services providers appliance (Title). Baldwin further discloses having a Clustered services architecture (CSA) utilizing a enterprise platform and the Clustered services architecture (CSA) approach integrates the breed hardware and software to provide an architecture capable of delivering Internet services in a reliable manner (page 3 paragraph 47 line 1-5). It is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered services architecture provides individual platform for different service providers.**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title) as taught by Baldwin et al. with a clustered services architecture as taught, by Baldwin (200310078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider independently.

With regard to claim 54, in combination Baldwin and Araujo et al. teaches the media recited in claim 49. at least one enhancement cluster, **Baldwin discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title).**

However, Baldwin does not discloses having a set of distributed enhancement platforms. **Baldwin (200310078996 A1) discloses having a Ensobox ("enhancement cluster") clustered services architecture: techniques for enabling the creation of scalable, robust, and industrial strength internet services providers appliance (Title). Baldwin further discloses having a Clustered services architecture (CSA) utilizing a enterprise platform and the Clustered services architecture (CSA) approach integrates the breed hardware and software to provide an architecture capable of delivering Internet services in a reliable manner (page 3 paragraph 47 line 1-5). It is inferred that the EnsoBox clustered services architecture provides individual platform for different service providers.**

Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have a Ensobox an Internet Service Provider appliance that enables an operator thereof to offer a full range of Internet services (Title) as taught by Baldwin et al. with a clustered services architecture as taught by Baldwin

(2003/0078996 A1) for scaling services provided by the service provider independently.

Prior Art

11.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Tonnby et al. (US Patent 6,295,293) discloses having an access network over a

dedicated medium

Zhang et al. (US Patent 6,985,935) discloses having a method and system for

providing network access to PPP clients.

Dato Solis et al. (US Patent 5,930,258) discloses having a structure for an electronic

data system.

Mistry (US Patent 6,426,950) discloses having a method of resource management at

computer controlled telephony hardware.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to DEWANDA SAMUEL whose telephone number is

(571)270-1213. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Thursday 8:30-
5:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's
supervisor, Ricky Q. Ngo can be reached on (571) 272-3139. The fax phone number
for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Examiner, Art Unit 2416
1/16/2009